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COMMUNICATIONS

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NEWS RELEASE COMMUNIQUÉ

DECEMBER 19, 1990

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Marcel Masse tables Status of the Artist legislation

OTTAWA -- Canada's Communications Minister Marcel Masse today tabled legislation recognizing the central importance of artists to Canada's economic, social, cultural and political development and giving them special professional status.

The draft proposes a regulatory framework governing professional relations between artists as independent contractors and producers working in activities under Canadian jurisdiction, such as broadcasting, or at the National Arts Centre and the National Film Board of Canada.

"Whatever the realm of artistic activity, an artist is a creator, someone who offers us a new vision of the world, and society an image of itself." the Minister said. For the purposes of this legislation, artists are creators as defined in the Copyright Act along with choreographers and directors of audiovisual works; performers; or persons contributing to the creation of artistic works in various artistic disciplines who belong to a professional category prescribed by regulation.



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The bill would create a special agency, the Canadian Artists and Producers Professional Relations Tribunal, to certify artists' associations and handle disputes. The new law would also protect the artists' associations, producers and producers' associations from prosecutions under the Competition Act.

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Le projet de loi prévoit la création d'un nouvel organisme, le Tribunal canadien des relations professionnelles artistes-producteurs, chargé d'accréditer les associations d'artistes et de régler les différends. En outre, il mettra les associations d'artistes accréditées, les producteurs et les associations de producteurs à l'abri de poursuites en vertu de la Loi sur la concurrence.

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contribuent à la création d'œuvres dans diverses disciplines artistiques.
Appartenant à des catégories professionnelles établies par règlement, qui
d'œuvres audiovisuelles, les artistes-interprètes, ainsi que les personnes
de la Loi sur le droit d'auteur, les chorégraphes et les metteurs en scène
Aux termes de ce projet de loi, sont considérés artistes les créateurs au sens
monde et qui tend à la société une image d'elle-même», a déclaré M. Massé.
Créateur, c'est-à-dire quelqu'un qui nous propose une nouvelle vision du
«Quelle que soit la sphère de son activité artistique, l'artiste est un

Centre national des Arts et l'Office national du film.
producteurs qui relèvent de l'autorité canadienne, tels les radiodiffuseurs, le
professionnels entre les artistes à titre d'entrepreneurs indépendants et les
Le texte propose un cadre réglementaire qui régira les rapports

leur confère un statut professionnel particulier.
dans le développement économique, social, culturel et politique du Canada et
statut de l'artiste. Ce projet de loi reconnaît le rôle important des artistes
a déposé aujourd'hui à la Chambre des communes un projet de loi sur le
OTTAWA - Le ministre des Communications du Canada, M. Marcel Massé,

sur le statut de l'artiste
Marcel Massé dépose un projet de loi

LE 19 DÉCEMBRE 1990
POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

NEWS RELEASE COMMUNIQUE

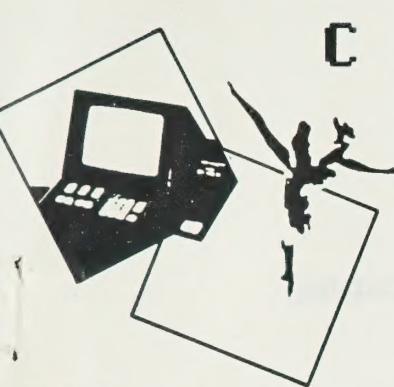
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DECEMBER 19, 1990

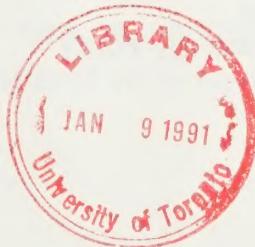
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Marcel Masse tables draft archaeology bill, seeks comments from interested groups

OTTAWA -- Canada's Communications Minister Marcel Masse today tabled draft legislation to protect and manage Canada's archaeological heritage and resources. In an unusual measure, the bill is being distributed in draft form to permit detailed comment by individuals and groups interested in archaeology, notably from organizations representing the aboriginal peoples.

"Our archaeological resources are threatened by land development, underwater exploration, rapid technological advances and an international trade in antiquities," said Mr. Masse. "On May 10 I announced the Archaeological Heritage Policy Framework in Whitehorse. This archaeology bill will give effect to that policy."

The Office for Archaeological Resource Management, created July 3, 1990, with headquarters in Montreal and a budget of \$13 million over five years, will administer the policy.



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The consultation document tabled today acknowledges the cultural legacies of Canada's aboriginal peoples as the foundations of our archaeological heritage.

Wreck and wreck sites, which are not adequately protected at present under the Canada Shipping Act, would be protected from now on under the proposed new measures. The Canadian government, also in light of this bill, could declare ownership of an abandoned wreck five years after a sinking.

The further restriction of export of archaeological objects and protection of information regarding site locations also are dealt with in the draft bill.

The minister noted the deep interest of aboriginal peoples in heritage matters, and said: "It is essential that all interested Canadians be involved in the discussion process and the draft of this complex law is now available for public discussion."

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complexe est maintenant disponible pour discussion publique.»

Canadiennes intéressées s'expriment à ce sujet, et l'avant-projet de cette loi

autochtones les questions du patrimoine. «Il est essentiel que tous les

Le Ministre a souligné le grand intérêt que suscite chez les

également partie de l'avant-projet de loi.

protection de l'information sur l'emplacement des sites archéologiques font

La restriction plus forte de l'exportation d'objets archéologiques et la

s'il y a lieu son droit de propriété sur les épaves abandonnées.

de loi, le gouvernement canadien pourra, cinq ans après un naufrage, affirmer

Canada, le seront dèsormais par les mesures proposées. En vertu du projet

protégés adéquatement en vertu de la Loi sur la marine marchande du

Les épaves et les gisements d'épaves, qui ne sont pas actuellement

Dote d'un budget de 13 millions de dollars pour cinq ans, l'Office de gestion des ressources archéologiques administrera la Politique. L'Office a été créé le 3 juillet 1990 et son siège social est situé à Montréal. Le document de consultation déposé aujourd'hui reconnaît que le legs culturel des peuples autochtones constitue le fondement de notre patrimoine archéologique.

« Nos ressources archéologiques sont menacées par l'aménagement du littoral et la prospection sous-marine, le développement rapide, les progrès technologiques et le commerce international des objets anciens, a déclaré M. Massé. Le 10 mai de cette année, j'ai annoncé, à Whitehorse, une Politique générale sur le patrimoine archéologique. Le présent projet de loi mettra en vigueur. »

OTTAWA - Le ministre des Communications du Canada, M. Marcel Massé, a déposé aujourd'hui un avis-projet de loi sur la protection et la gestion du patrimoine et des ressources archéologiques du Canada. Il s'agit d'une mesure exceptionnelle destinée à permettre aux personnes et aux groupes intérêssés à l'archéologie, en particulier aux organismes qui représentent les peuples autochtones, de soumettre des observations détaillées.

Marcel Massé dépose le projet de loi sur l'archéologie et invite les groupes concernés à soumettre leurs commentaires

LE 19 DÉCEMBRE 1990



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JUNE 23, 1988

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

New broadcasting policy and legislation to provide more
and better Canadian programming

OTTAWA -- Canadians will have more and better Canadian programming to choose from as a result of the new broadcasting policy and legislation tabled in the House of Commons today by Communications Minister Flora MacDonald.

Canadian Voices: Canadian Choices, the Government's new broadcasting policy, commits the Government to spending \$250 million in new money over the next four years to strengthen the production and distribution of Canadian broadcasting services. The money will increase the percentage of Canadian programs on the CBC, improve English- and French-language programming by both public and private broadcasters, provide better distribution services to smaller remote communities, develop a new satellite distribution service for native broadcasters in the North, and a new national radio-reading service for the blind.

In addition to the \$250 million, the policy commits the Government to help fund the start-up and operation of a national Alternative Programming Service. The precise details of the Government's contribution to this service will be determined following consultations with interested parties.

More investment by private broadcasters

The policy and legislation also call for increased spending by private broadcasters to bring more Canadian content, especially drama, to prime time television. To this end, the legislation gives the CRTC the power to implement an incentive system to encourage broadcasters to exceed current Canadian-content quotas. Broadcasters who decided not to increase their Canadian programming would see a portion of their licence fees redirected for use by other broadcasters who did exceed their targets.

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Blueprint for the 21st century

The Government's policy, the new legislation to replace the 1968 Broadcasting Act, and the Government's official responses to the Fifth, Sixth and Fifteenth Reports of the Commons Committee on Culture and Communications represent a blueprint that will carry the Canadian broadcasting system into the twenty-first century, Miss MacDonald said.

"Changes in the economic, technological and social environments have led to radical changes in the nature of broadcasting in the past 20 years," the Minister said.

"Our society has become more diverse and more demanding. Canadians in all regions want more choices in both the form and content of broadcasting services. As Canada continues to grow and mature in the decades to come, we must ensure that the system is equipped to meet those demands. Our new policy, the new legislation, and the new financial support which we are providing will ensure that Canadians have real choices that reflect the changing aspirations of our population."

New objectives for the broadcasting system

Changes to Canada's broadcasting law will have a significant impact on the way in which broadcasting develops, the Minister said. "In response to representations made before the Caplan-Sauvageau Task Force and the Standing Committee, we are proposing a redefinition of the objectives of the broadcasting system to reflect better the interests of all Canadians. For the first time, women are specifically mentioned in the legislation, as are the needs to portray more accurately the multicultural nature of our society and to respond more fully to the aspirations of Canada's native peoples. All broadcasters will be guided by these fundamental objectives of the new legislation. The Government also expects the Alternative Programming Service and other broadcasters to play an active role as outlets for new types of programming that reflect the special interests and concerns of women, ethnic groups and minorities."

Different natures of Francophone and Anglophone broadcasting

"We are also recognizing in law for the first time the different natures of the French- and English-language broadcasting environments. This will become the guiding principle for the future development of broadcasting in Canada," Miss MacDonald said. "The CRTC will be expected to give special consideration

to the differences in the Francophone and Anglophone markets in its hearings and licence decisions. The Government has also recognized the special requirements of the Francophone market by increasing its support to Radio-Canada, Telefilm Canada, and TV5 by more than \$110 million to improve the quality of Francophone program production."

Support for the central role of the CBC

The policy and legislation confirm the Government's support for the CBC as the central instrument of the Government's cultural policy. In recognition of this role, the Government will increase the CBC's Parliamentary appropriation on a permanent basis by \$35 million a year (in constant dollars). This will be phased in to provide an extra \$74.4 million to the CBC for English-language programming and \$55.8 million for French-language programming in the next four years. The legislation also includes measures to strengthen the CBC's management structure and financial accountability to Parliament and to guarantee its journalistic freedoms and artistic independence.

New Alternative Programming Service

The policy calls for the creation of a new Alternative Programming Service in English and increased financial support for the production of programming on existing French-language services such as TV5, Radio-Québec and Radio-Canada. The Minister noted that TV5 will begin nation-wide service in September 1988. The Government also hopes to see a new national English-language Alternative Programming Service start up within two years.

New funds for Telefilm to support production

To help improve the quality and quantity of television production, the Government will provide Telefilm Canada's Broadcast Program Development Fund with an additional \$75.9 million over the next four years. Half the funds each year will go to English-language programming and half to French-language programming, until the Alternative Programming Service starts operating with new Government funding. At that time, the new Telefilm funds will all be directed to French-language programming.

New distribution funds for remote and northern communities

The Policy commits the Government to spending \$31.1 million to improve access to broadcasting services by Canadians in remote and smaller communities. Communications Canada will administer a \$5-million-a-year capital construction program to extend cable service to about 250,000 Canadians by sharing the cost of making cable or other distribution systems available to small communities.

Funding of \$10 million will be allocated over the next four years to cover the cost of an independent satellite-delivered programming distribution system, to increase the availability of programs from the Northern Native Broadcast Access System (NNBAP) and other broadcast services specifically designed for northern audiences.

Services for the disabled

The Government will pay a start-up grant of \$120,000 this year and an annual operating grant of \$100,000, starting this year, for a nation-wide, satellite-to-cable National Broadcast Reading Service for the visually impaired. The money will establish an English-language service parallel to the French-language La Magnétothèque reading service, and be used to distribute both services nation-wide.

In addition, the Government expects a steady increase in the number of programs to be closed-captioned for the hearing-impaired. If progress in reaching that goal is not satisfactory, the Government will ask the CRTC to increase its regulatory demands on broadcasters.

Adapting to new technologies

The new legislation has also been designed to allow the broadcasting system to adapt more easily to changing technologies such as fibre optics, high definition television, digital transmission and multi-channel, multi-point microwave distribution services. The new law is drafted to be "technology neutral." It does not confine broadcasting to any one technology or set of technologies and it does not hinder the development of broadcasting technologies for non-broadcast purposes.

The new policy recognizes that broadcasting goes beyond the traditional, over-the-air technologies of "radiocommunications," and will overlap and converge more and more with telecommunications. Within this broadened view, the policy defines broadcasting by the content of the signal, not solely by the way the signal is carried and distributed.

Technology neutrality removes any legislative or regulatory bias for or against a particular technology, allowing broadcasters to choose the best and most competitive technology available.

Defining the role of cable

The new legislation will also permit cable television operators to be licensed for the provision of programming services. The CRTC will be given a range of new powers to review potential conflicts of interest and, if necessary, to require cable operators to carry specified programming services.

Changes to the CRTC

The Bill also more clearly defines the respective roles of the Government and the federal broadcast regulator. The CRTC will be subject to policy direction from the federal Cabinet, with such directions to be reviewed by Parliament before implementation in order to ensure that policy development is in the hands of elected representatives responsible to the people of Canada. Cabinet review of CRTC licensing decisions will be maintained, but limited. It will only take place if it is believed that a CRTC decision is contrary to the broadcasting policy objectives.

Under the legislation, the number of full-time CRTC Commissioners will be increased to 13; the number of part-time Commissioners reduced to a maximum of six. Terms for full-time members will be reduced to five from seven years, and three years for part-time members, consistent with the practice for most other advisory boards and commissions.

The CRTC's head office will stay in the National Capital Region, but regional Commissioners, who may live in the regions they represent, may be appointed. The CRTC will be given more flexible mechanisms to enforce its orders and regulations.

Civil right of action

The Government wishes to make it easier for Canadians, especially in rural or remote areas, to have access to satellite programming services. At the same time, the new legislation will permit originators of signals -- and their authorized agents, such as cable operators -- to take action in the courts against commercial pirates stealing their scrambled signals. This "civil right of action" will help to protect satellite services and authorized carriers, while reducing prosecutions by the Government.

Valuable role of public consultations

The new Broadcasting Policy and the 1988 Broadcasting Bill include many recommendations made by the Caplan-Sauvageau Task Force on Broadcasting Policy and the House of Commons Standing Committee on Communications and Culture.

"The Task Force and the Standing Committee, and above all the thousands of Canadians who have participated in their hearings over the past three years, have made an invaluable contribution to the development of the Government's broadcasting policy," Miss MacDonald said. "The Task Force and the Committee have given careful and thoughtful consideration to the strongly-held, often conflicting views of Canadians in all regions. Their advice has been greatly appreciated by me and by my colleagues, and we are taking positive action on the majority of their recommendations."

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COMMUNICATIONS

NEWS RELEASE COMMUNIQUÉ

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JUNE 8, 1988

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Flora MacDonald tables Film Products Importation Bill

OTTAWA -- Communications Minister Flora MacDonald today tabled the Film Products Importation Bill which will regulate the importation of film products and establish a separate and distinct Canadian film distribution market for the first time.

"The Bill, backed by fines of up to \$200,000 a day, provides simple and effective procedures to ensure a separate Canadian distribution market," Miss MacDonald said. "Canadian distributors will at last be able to bid fairly for the rights to independent films to be shown in their own country. Most Canadian distributors are already heavily involved in the production of Canadian films. The profits resulting from our new film policy will help them to increase their investment and marketing to bring more Canadian films to Canadian audiences."

The Minister noted that the Bill is part of a package of measures announced in the Government's new film policy on May 5, 1988. "This Bill, the allocation of \$200 million in new funding over five years for production and distribution, and the new Investment Canada policy constitute a package that will help promote a dynamic and viable Canadian film industry," the Minister said.

The new legislation will assist Canadians in breaking the stranglehold that foreign distributors currently hold on screen time in Canada. With the ability to bid for rights to films in the Canadian market, Canadian distributors will have a better chance to acquire important independent films that can then be combined with Canadian films to create commercially marketable packages.

The Bill includes measures to deal with film importers who have integrated interests in motion picture exhibition and, through control of a large number of screens in Canada, could unfairly limit or deny the ability of other distributors to acquire the rights to films or exhibit them. Under this

legislation, importation of a film product by such integrated companies can be denied if their activities are deemed to be unfair business practices in the Canadian distribution market.

An Advisory Committee, chaired by the Director of Investigation and Research of the Bureau of Competition Policy, will be set up to advise and report on the industry's compliance with the provisions of the Bill.

The government will also establish and operate a Film Products Importation Office to administer the legislation and ensure that Canadian distributors have fair access to film distribution rights in Canada.

Miss MacDonald noted that the Bill resulted from extensive consultations with the Canadian film industry and industry representatives in Australia, Britain, Europe and the United States. "As a result of those consultations, we have improved the legislation to ensure that the process is open and effective and that there are substantial penalties to anyone who tries to violate the law. The letters that I have received from the Canadian industry are highly supportive," she said.

The Minister noted that in addition to the new film legislation, the Government will be able to use the Investment Canada Act to further strengthen the Canadian film industry. Takeovers of Canadian-owned and -controlled businesses will not be allowed; investment to set up new film and video distribution businesses in Canada will be allowed only for importation and distribution of proprietary products; and takeovers of foreign distribution businesses operating in Canada will be reviewed against their contribution to the government's overall film policy goals. All applications to Investment Canada made after February 13, 1987 will be subject to the new policy.

Under the new film policy, the Government will also allocate \$200 million over the next five years to support production and distribution. This includes an \$85-million distribution fund, administered by Telefilm Canada, to strengthen Canadian distributors. "Canadian distributors are already important players in the production of films made in this country," the Minister noted. "This fund will provide further incentive for investment and marketing to bring those films to Canadian audiences."

In addition, \$115 million over five years will be available to Canadian producers to assist them in making culturally significant films, and regional, non-theatrical and French-language productions, and to assist the dubbing and subtitling of Canadian films. "There have been substantial changes in the investment climate in the past year," the Minister said. "The current tax climate encourages investors to put their money into those films that seem to have the greatest commercial potential worldwide. There are other films that have significant Canadian regional and cultural value, but whose commercial potential is not as immediately apparent. We want both types of films to be made and seen by Canadians. That's why the government is providing this additional money."

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NR-88-5291E



COMMUNICATIONS

JUNE 20, 1985

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Universal access to affordable phone service is
a cornerstone of telecommunications policy review, Masse declares

MONTEBELLO, QUEBEC -- Ensuring that all Canadians continue to have access to affordable telephone service will remain a fundamental principle in any reform of Canada's telecommunications policy and legislation, Communications Minister Marcel Masse declared today in a speech to members of the Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association of Canada.



Four principles to guide policy review

Announcing the Government's plans for a comprehensive review of Canadian telecommunications policy, the Minister stated that four principles will guide the review:

- maintaining universal access at affordable rates;
- finding Canadian solutions to Canadian problems;
- ensuring that all Canadians share the benefits of technological advances in telecommunications; and
- maintaining the international competitiveness of the Canadian telecommunications sector and the industries it serves.

News Release

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Department of Communications

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Canada

Federal-provincial conference

Mr. Massé also announced that he has invited his provincial counterparts to a federal-provincial conference on telecommunications, to be held in October. Consultations with the provinces will be essential, he said, because of their important role both in the ownership and regulation of the Canadian telecommunications system.

Public consultation and debate essential

Because of the strategic importance of telecommunications to national economic and social goals, the policy review will require extensive public debate and consultation, the Minister emphasized. He said that, in addition to consulting the provinces, he will also meet with representatives of labor unions, consumer associations, voluntary organizations and other groups that have a stake in the outcome of the policy review.

Telecommunications vital to economy

"Serving 10.5 million telephone subscribers, with assets of \$20 billion and employing 120,000 workers, Canadian telecommunications is an enormous industry, vital to the health of our economy," he said.

"First and foremost we must develop a policy that preserves universal access to the telecommunications system at affordable prices," Mr. Masse stated. "No policy, no matter what its industrial or economic benefits, can be considered acceptable if it lowers the current level of service, which is so essential to so many Canadian citizens."

"At the conclusion of the consultation process, it is my intention to present my recommendations on telecommunications policy to my Cabinet colleagues," the Minister stated. "Any necessary changes in legislation will then be formulated, and will receive full debate in the House of Commons and full public debate through parliamentary committee hearings."

Pressures for change

Mr. Masse said that the policy review is necessary because of revolutionary changes in communications technology, increasing demand for new communications services and a worldwide trend to increased competition in telecommunications.

Among the pressures for change, he noted, are developments in the United States, where the divestiture of AT&T and competition on long-distance routes have caused considerable disruption in local service and significant price increases in some areas for basic telephone service.

However, the substantial decrease of long-distance rates in the U.S. has given American businesses a cost advantage over their Canadian competitors, as well as access to a wide range of productivity-enhancing services, Mr. Masse stated.

Bypass a threat

"This could encourage Canadian businesses to bypass the Canadian system by placing their long-distance traffic through American carriers," he said. "The potential impact of such bypass on our system, and on local rates in particular, is clear. If those revenues were removed from the Canadian system, we in Canada might have only two choices: allow our system to gradually deteriorate, because of lack of revenues to maintain it, or make up the difference in domestic revenues, which would mean an impact on both local and long-distance rates."

Though they are important, the issues of competition and restructuring of local and long-distance rates are not the central focus of the policy review, Mr. Masse stressed. "The crucial objective," he stated, "is ensuring that the telecommunications system continues to evolve as an instrument of economic growth, an instrument of national unity and an instrument of the widest possible benefit to Canadian society as a whole."

Canadian solutions required

Mr. Massee emphasized that while the American experience cannot be ignored, it is not a model for Canada.

"Canadian telecommunications presents Canadian challenges, and therefore we must find uniquely Canadian answers," he said. "We may benefit from examining the experiences of other countries, but that is all. Canadian problems demand Canadian solutions."

CRTC decision important factor in review

The Minister said that the forthcoming decision of the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission on CNCP's application to compete with Bell Canada in long-distance service will be an important factor in the policy review. Pointing out that the CRTC decision could be subject to appeal, he stated: "It is the government's intention that such an appeal would be dealt with not in isolation, but rather in the context of all the social and economic considerations that motivate the policy review."

"The task is to ensure that the system remains healthy and continues to grow... while providing jobs for Canadians, world-class services for Canadian business, and a full contribution to an internationally competitive economy," Mr. Massee concluded. "Most important, our task is to ensure that we continue to have a telecommunications system that spans the farthest reaches of our country, one that is universally accessible, at affordable rates, to all the people of Canada."

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COMMUNICATIONS

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

LOOKING AT TELECOMMUNICATIONS - THE NEED FOR REVIEW

"From a narrow either/or society with a limited range of personal choices, we are exploding into a free-wheeling, multiple option society."

John Naisbitt,
Megatrends, 1984

NOTES FOR AN ADDRESS

BY THE HONORABLE MARCEL MASSE
M.P. FOR FRONTENAC
MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC
MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

MONTEBELLO, QUEBEC

JUNE 20, 1985

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 - 5.3 Other Consultations
6. CONCLUSION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL COMMENTS

I WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE MEMBERS OF EEMAC -- THE ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA -- FOR INVITING ME TO SPEAK TO YOU TODAY. EEMAC IS AN IMPORTANT ASSOCIATION WHICH IS AT THE CORE OF THIS COUNTRY'S TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY. ITS MEMBERSHIP -- LARGE AND SMALL BUSINESSES PARTICIPATING IN THIS VITAL AND GROWING INDUSTRY -- MAKES EEMAC AN IMPORTANT CANADIAN VOICE.

I AM ALSO ESPECIALLY PLEASED FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPEAK TO YOU HERE AT MONTEBELLO. AS I LOOK AROUND THE BEAUTIFUL FACILITIES IN WHICH WE HAVE THE PRIVILEGE TO MEET THIS EVENING, I AM STRUCK BY HOW THE HISTORY OF MONTEBELLO CAPTURES THEMES WHICH ARE CENTRAL TO OUR HISTORY AS CANADIANS.

1.2 HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

MONTEBELLO WAS PURCHASED AS AN ESTATE IN 1801 BY JOSEPH PAPINEAU, WHO, LIKE HIS SON LOUIS-JOSEPH, WAS A LEADER IN THE FIGHT TO PRESERVE A DISTINCTIVE CULTURE AND IDENTITY IN THIS COUNTRY. ONE OF LOUIS-JOSEPH PAPINEAU'S GRANDSONS, WHO WAS ALSO VERY ACTIVE IN THIS STRUGGLE, HENRI BOURASSA, BEGAN HIS POLITICAL CAREER AS THE MAYOR OF MONTEBELLO. I WOULD BE REMISS IF I DID NOT ALSO MENTION THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF HENRI BOURASSA'S FATHER, NAPOLEON BOURASSA, TO CANADIAN CULTURE IN THE FIELDS OF LITERATURE, PAINTING AND ARCHITECTURE.

IT IS APPROPRIATE, THEREFORE, THAT I SPEAK TO YOU TONIGHT AT MONTEBELLO, BECAUSE THE EFFORT TO PRESERVE THE INTEGRITY OF CANADIAN INSTITUTIONS BY FINDING UNIQUELY CANADIAN SOLUTIONS WILL ALSO BE THE THEME OF MY REMARKS.

2. TELECOMMUNICATIONS -- OVERVIEW

2.1 BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR THE REVIEW

I WILL TALK WITH YOU TONIGHT ABOUT TELECOMMUNICATIONS -- ABOUT THE CANADIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY, ABOUT THE PRESSURES FOR CHANGE IN CANADIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, AND ABOUT THIS GOVERNMENT'S APPROACH TO ADDRESSING THOSE PRESSURES FOR CHANGE, THROUGH A TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY REVIEW. BUT LET ME SAY NOW, UNEQUIVOCALLY AND WITHOUT HESITATION, THAT THROUGHOUT THIS REVIEW PROCESS, AS CANADA'S MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS, I WILL BE LOOKING FOR CANADIAN SOLUTIONS, WITHIN THE CANADIAN CONTEXT, TO PRESERVE THE CANADIAN WAY OF LIFE.

ACCORDING TO JOHN FERGUSON, IN TODAY'S SOUTHAM NEWSPAPERS, "IT'S NOT OFTEN THAT A CABINET MINISTER DELIBERATELY WALKS INTO A POLITICAL MINEFIELD THAT THREATENS GREAT DAMAGE TO LIFE AND LIMB. BUT COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER MARCEL MASSE WILL DO IT TONIGHT WITH A SPEECH IN WHICH HE WILL JUMP INTO THE DEBATE."

PERHAPS I AM RISKING DAMAGE TO LIFE AND LIMB. SO BE IT. THAT IS NOT ENOUGH TO PREVENT ME FROM TAKING A STAND ON AN ISSUE WHICH I BELIEVE TO BE IMPORTANT.

ON SEPTEMBER FOURTH OF LAST YEAR, A NEW GOVERNMENT WAS ELECTED. IN THE TIME SINCE I WAS APPOINTED MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS, I HAVE HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXAMINE THE ISSUES OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY WHICH CONFRONT OUR GOVERNMENT IN THE FORMATION OF A TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY. I HAVE COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT A MUCH MORE OPEN APPROACH TO POLICY FORMATION IS NEEDED IN THIS AREA, WHICH IS OF SUCH GREAT SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL IMPORTANCE TO OUR COUNTRY. THERE ARE TEN AND A HALF MILLION TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS IN CANADA, AND WE MUST NOT OVERLOOK THE IMPORTANCE THAT THEY ATTACH TO THEIR TELEPHONES. RATHER, WE MUST BROADEN THE PROCESS OF POLICY FORMATION TO INCLUDE PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC DEBATE.

THE FOUR PRINCIPLES WHICH WILL GUIDE OUR TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY REVIEW ARE:

- UNIVERSAL ACCESS AT UNIVERSALLY AFFORDABLE RATES, BECAUSE THIS MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS IS ON THE SIDE OF THE CONSUMERS;
- ENSURING THE BENEFITS OF TECHNOLOGY TO ALL CANADIANS;
- CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS; AND
- TRULY CANADIAN SOLUTIONS.

I AM ALSO ANNOUNCING TO YOU TODAY THAT I AM INVITING MY PROVINCIAL COUNTERPARTS TO A CONFERENCE ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS THIS OCTOBER.

2.2 HISTORY OF INDUSTRY

THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY HAD ITS BEGINNINGS IN 1835, WITH THE INVENTION OF THE TELEGRAPH BY THE AMERICAN SAMUEL B. MORSE. THE FIRST UNDERSEA TELEGRAPH CABLE, CONNECTING ENGLAND AND FRANCE, WAS LAID IN 1851. A FEW YEARS LATER THE FIRST TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLE WAS LAID BETWEEN ENGLAND AND HEART'S DELIGHT IN NEWFOUNDLAND, WHICH WAS THE SHORTEST DISTANCE BETWEEN THE OLD AND THE NEW WORLD.

RAILWAYS WERE ALSO EARLY USERS OF THE TELEGRAPH TO KEEP TRACK OF THEIR TRAINS. USE OF THE TELEGRAPH LINES WHICH THEY INSTALLED ALONG RIGHTS OF WAY WAS EVENTUALLY OFFERED TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC. CANADA'S TWO MAJOR RAILWAYS, CANADIAN NATIONAL AND CANADIAN PACIFIC, ABSORBED ALL THE SMALLER TELEGRAPH COMPANIES OVERTHE YEARS. BEGINNING IN THE 1950'S, IN ORDER TO EFFECT OPERATING ECONOMIES IN THE FACE OF A GRADUALLY DECLINING MARKET, THEIR SERVICES WERE COMBINED IN AN INCREASING NUMBER OF AREAS TO FORM CNCP TELECOMMUNICATIONS, WHOSE FORMAL FULL PARTNERSHIP OCCURRED IN 1980.

EARLY PUBLIC USE OF THE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN DISTANT POINTS WAS AN EARLY FORM OF LONG-DISTANCE SERVICE, WHILE THE TELEPHONE SERVED PRIMARILY AS A LOCAL SERVICE. THE FIRST TELEPHONE LINE IN CANADA WAS INSTALLED IN 1877, CONNECTING NATURALLY THE OFFICE OF PRIME MINISTER ALEXANDER MACKENZIE WITH THAT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, THE EARL OF DUFFERIN, A DISTANCE OF LESS THAN A MILE. PARLIAMENT WAS PRESUMABLY IMPRESSED WITH THE SERVICE, BECAUSE THREE YEARS LATER, IN 1880, IT GRANTED ALEXANDER MELVILLE BELL, THE INVENTOR'S FATHER, A FRANCHISE FOR ALL OF CANADA. THE INVENTOR HIMSELF WAS FULLY PREOCCUPIED WITH THE AMERICAN MARKET AND WISHED TO MAKE A GESTURE OF GRATITUDE TO HIS PARENT.

BUT SO MANY CITIES ALL ACROSS THE COUNTRY WANTED TELEPHONE SERVICE THAT, AFTER A FEW YEARS, THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA FOUND ITSELF UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE DEMAND. THE COMPANY SOLD OFF SOME OF ITS WORKS IN EASTERN AND WESTERN CANADA, IN ORDER TO RAISE ADDITIONAL CAPITAL TO FINANCE ITS OPERATIONS IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC. AS BELL FOUND IT MORE PRACTICAL TO OPERATE WHERE THE POPULATION WAS CONCENTRATED, SMALLER TELEPHONE COOPERATIVES AROSE IN RURAL AREAS, WITH PRAIRIE FARMERS INSTALLING TELEPHONE WIRES ALONG THEIR FENCES IN SOME CASES. THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES CAME TO CONTROL TELEPHONE SERVICES TO ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. MANITOBA AND ALBERTA, FOR EXAMPLE, ESTABLISHED PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IN THEIR PROVINCES IN 1908.

IN 1956, IN RESPONSE TO THE CHANGING NEEDS OF THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY, CNCP INTRODUCED ITS TELEX SERVICE, WHICH PROVIDED A WRITTEN MESSAGE, LIKE A TELEGRAM, BUT THROUGH A TERMINAL INSTALLED IN THE CUSTOMER'S PREMISES. FURTHER ADVANCES IN MORE RECENT YEARS HAVE LED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPUTER-BASED TEXT AND DATA

TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS. LET ME ADD THAT IN A FEW WEEKS WE WILL SEE THE INAUGURATION OF CELLULAR MOBILE RADIO SERVICE IN CANADA. THUS, OUR HISTORY IN THE FIELD OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS HAS BEEN ONE OF CONSTANT PROGRESS AND INNOVATION.

2.3 IMPORTANCE OF CANADIAN INDUSTRY

TODAY, 98 PER CENT OF CANADIAN HOUSEHOLDS HAVE ACCESS TO THE TELEPHONE NETWORK. THE CANADIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE HAS ABOUT 23 BILLION DOLLARS IN ASSETS, AND EMPLOYS SOME 120 THOUSAND WORKERS. NOT ONLY IS IT AN ENORMOUS INDUSTRY, BUT IT IS ALSO CENTRAL TO OUR ECONOMY.

ITS IMPORTANCE CANNOT BE MEASURED ONLY BY THE SIZE OF ITS ASSETS OR REVENUES IN RELATION TO THE ECONOMY. THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY IS A KEY INFRASTRUCTURE INDUSTRY WHICH PROVIDES SERVICES THAT ARE INCREASINGLY ESSENTIAL TO ONE OF THE FASTEST GROWING SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY: THE INFORMATION-BASED SERVICES AND HIGH TECHNOLOGY SECTORS.

2.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

THE CANADIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM IS, QUITE RIGHTLY, A SOURCE OF CANADIAN PRIDE INTERNATIONALLY. IT IS TECHNOLOGICALLY ADVANCED, VERY RELIABLE, WIDELY ACCESSIBLE, AND UNIVERSALLY AFFORDABLE DESPITE LOCAL VARIATIONS IN PRICE. IT MEETS THE NEEDS OF CANADIAN BUSINESS, THE DEMANDS OF OUR GEOGRAPHY, AND THE DESIRES OF OUR CITIZENS TO COMMUNICATE WITH EACH OTHER FROM COAST TO COAST, ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC.

FOR THESE REASONS, THE CONTINUED SURVIVAL AND PROSPERITY OF CANADIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS IS FAR TOO IMPORTANT TO JEOPARDIZE THROUGH POLITICAL INDIFFERENCE OR BUREAUCRATIC ARROGANCE. ITS SIGNIFICANCE TO ALL CANADIANS IS TOO GREAT FOR IT TO BE RESTRUCTURED OR OTHERWISE CHANGED WITHOUT FULL PUBLIC DEBATE, AND THERE MUST BE FULL PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE IMPLICATIONS AND THE CONSEQUENCES.

BUT, THERE ARE, TODAY, GREAT PRESSURES FOR CHANGE -- FROM BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE SYSTEM AND THE COUNTRY. I BELIEVE IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THESE PRESSURES BE IDENTIFIED AND ADDRESSED, IN A RESPONSIBLE AND INFORMED MANNER.

3. PRESSURES FOR CHANGE IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY

3.1 TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES IN LONG-DISTANCE COMMUNICATIONS

THE ADVANCEMENT OF TECHNOLOGY MEANS THAT, EVEN DOMESTICALLY, THE CANADIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM FACES THE THREAT OF LOST REVENUES THROUGH THE USE OF OTHER MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

WHILE TELEPHONE, COMPUTER, TELEX AND CABLE COMPANIES HAVE HISTORICALLY SERVED SEPARATE MARKETS, USED DISTINCT TECHNOLOGIES, AND ENJOYED RELATIVELY LITTLE OVERLAP IN SERVICES, THESE DISTINCTIONS HAVE BEGUN TO BLUR OVER THE PAST DECADE, AS THE MARKETS AND TECHNOLOGIES HAVE CONVERGED.

DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY, FOR EXAMPLE, NOW ALLOWS FOR UNIFIED COMPUTER COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS THAT NOT ONLY TRANSMIT INFORMATION OVER LONG DISTANCES, BUT ALSO STORE, MANIPULATE, PROCESS AND TRANSFORM IT AT THE SAME TIME. THIS TECHNOLOGY ALSO ALLOWS FOR THE INTERCONNECTION OF DIFFERENT FACILITIES DISTRIBUTING VOICE, VIDEO, AND DATA COMMUNICATIONS, SERVICES WHICH PREVIOUSLY REQUIRED TOTALLY DIFFERENT TRANSMISSION TECHNIQUES. DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY ALSO ENCOURAGES THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW SYSTEMS TO BYPASS THE TELEPHONE NETWORK USING THE MOST EFFICIENT COMBINATION OF SATELLITE, CABLE, OR MICROWAVE FACILITIES.

SUCH TECHNOLOGICAL FORCES ARE AMONG THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE VERY NATURE OF OUR TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM, AND HELPING TO CREATE PRESSURES FOR CHANGE IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY.

3.2 STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN U.S. INDUSTRY

IN ADDITION TO THE PRESSURES OF TECHNOLOGY, ANOTHER PRESSURE, FROM A CANADIAN POINT OF VIEW, IS THE RESULT OF THE SIGNIFICANT STRUCTURAL CHANGES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE UNITED STATES TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY, FOLLOWING THE BREAK-UP OF A.T.&T.

IN 1983 THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CLIMAXED ITS ANTI-TRUST SUIT AGAINST THE TELEPHONE COMPANIES, WHICH HAD BEGUN IN 1913 WITH THE KINGSBURY COMMITMENT, BY REQUIRING THE DISMANTLING OF A.T.&T. LOCAL TELEPHONE SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN PLACED UNDER SEVEN NEW REGIONAL COMPANIES. A.T.&T. RETAINED THE LONG-DISTANCE NETWORK, AND WAS ALLOWED TO COMPETE WITH OTHER COMPANIES IN NEW AREAS SUCH AS DATA PROCESSING.

IT IS WORTH NOTING THAT THIS ACTION WAS NOT THE RESULT OF A CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY -- NOR WAS IT A DECISION MADE BY LEGISLATORS OR ELECTED OFFICIALS. IT WAS A JUDICIAL DECISION AND IT WAS NOT INCUMBENT ON THE COURTS TO ASSESS THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THEIR DECISIONS.

I AM SURE YOU ARE FAMILIAR WITH SOME OF THE RESULTS. THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE DISRUPTION IN THE PROVISION OF LOCAL SERVICES IN THE TIME IT HAS TAKEN TO ORGANIZE THE REGIONAL COMPANIES. THERE HAVE ALSO BEEN SIGNIFICANT PRICE INCREASES IN SOME AREAS FOR BASIC TELEPHONE SERVICE, AND THERE CONTINUES TO BE GREAT UNCERTAINTY FOR THE CUSTOMER WITH RESPECT TO HOW MUCH LOCAL PRICES WILL EVENTUALLY INCREASE.

THIS IS AN UNFORTUNATE SITUATION FOR OUR AMERICAN NEIGHBOURS AND I ASSURE YOU THAT IT WILL NOT BE REPEATED IN CANADA.

HOWEVER, THE FACT THAT LONG-DISTANCE CHARGES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE DECREASED SUBSTANTIALLY CREATES AN ADDITIONAL PRESSURE IN CANADA TO WHICH WE MUST RESPOND. SINCE BUSINESSES ARE THE LARGEST USERS OF LONG-DISTANCE SERVICE AND SINCE TELECOMMUNICATIONS CHARGES ARE NOW, ON AVERAGE, A BUSINESS'S THIRD LARGEST OPERATING EXPENSE, AMERICAN COMPANIES ARE PROVIDED WITH A MAJOR COST ADVANTAGE OVER THEIR CANADIAN COMPETITORS. DEPENDING ON THE BUSINESS INVOLVED, THESE FACTORS CAN RESULT IN SAVINGS THAT RANGE ROUGHLY FROM 10 TO 30 PER CENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS EXPENSES. AT THE SAME TIME, NEW BUSINESS SERVICES ARE COMING ON THE MARKET IN THE UNITED STATES, OFFERING ACCESS TO A WIDE RANGE OF PRODUCTIVITY-ENHANCING SERVICES.

PERHAPS EVEN MORE SERIOUSLY, THESE U.S. DEVELOPMENTS MAY, IN THE LONG RUN, CHALLENGE THE INTEGRITY OF OUR CANADIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM. THE AVAILABILITY OF SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER RATES COULD ENCOURAGE CANADIAN BUSINESSES TO BYPASS THE CANADIAN SYSTEM, AND TO PLACE THEIR LONG-DISTANCE TRAFFIC BY COMPUTER THROUGH AMERICAN CARRIERS. THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF SUCH BYPASS ON OUR OWN SYSTEM, AND ON LOCAL RATES IN PARTICULAR, WOULD BE ALL THE GREATER SINCE ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF BELL CANADA'S LONG-DISTANCE REVENUES IS GENERATED BY 100 OF THE COMPANY'S BIG BUSINESS CUSTOMERS. IF THOSE REVENUES WERE REMOVED FROM THE

SYSTEM, WHILE COSTS REMAIN NEARLY FIXED, WE IN CANADA MIGHT HAVE ONLY TWO CHOICES: ALLOW OUR SYSTEM TO GRADUALLY DETERIORATE, BECAUSE OF LACK OF REVENUES TO MAINTAIN IT, OR MAKE UP THE DIFFERENCE IN REVENUES DOMESTICALLY, BY INCREASING BOTH LOCAL AND LONG-DISTANCE RATES.

3.3 INCREASED BUSINESS USE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

THERE IS, HOWEVER, STILL ANOTHER DIMENSION TO THE BUSINESS USE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS, AND IT IS ONE THAT IS OFTEN OVERLOOKED IN THE DEBATE WHICH HAS TAKEN PLACE UP UNTIL NOW.

THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS MARKET IS NOT STAGNANT. IT IS, IN FACT, ONE OF THE MOST RAPID-GROWTH SEGMENTS OF OUR ECONOMY. TOTAL REVENUES WILL EXCEED \$10 BILLION THIS YEAR.

THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY NOW PROVIDES MUCH MORE THAN PHONE AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE. ALL BUSINESSES INCREASINGLY RELY ON IMMEDIATE ACCESS TO INFORMATION, AND A NUMBER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DATA NETWORKS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED TO MEET THESE NEEDS. DAILY INVENTORY CONTROL OF RETAIL CHAINS, BANK CARD PROCESSING, DISTRIBUTION OF INSURANCE OR OTHER COMMERCIAL INFORMATION, OPERATION OF PRIVATE NEWSWIRES AND MANY OTHER APPLICATIONS ARE GROWING USES OF THESE SERVICES.

THESE USES WILL CONTINUE TO INCREASE, AS BUSINESS BECOMES MORE AND MORE DEPENDENT ON EFFICIENT COMMUNICATIONS, AND DEMAND FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE WILL CONTINUE TO GROW. THERE CAN, THEREFORE, BE SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER AMOUNTS OF REVENUE WITHIN THE SYSTEM IN THE FUTURE THAN IS CURRENTLY THE CASE. AND -- THESE REVENUES CAN, AND MUST, BE ENCOURAGED TO STAY IN CANADA.

THE PRESSURES WHICH I HAVE DESCRIBED FOR YOU TONIGHT -- ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGY, STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE U.S. INDUSTRY, AND INCREASED BUSINESS USE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS -- THESE PRESSURES, POSE VERY REAL CHALLENGES TO THE CONTINUED HEALTH OF OUR TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM. THEREFORE I HAVE DECIDED THAT A FULL REVIEW OF CANADA'S TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY IS URGENTLY REQUIRED.

4. PRINCIPLES FOR REVIEW

IT IS ALSO BECAUSE OF THESE PRESSURES, HOWEVER, THAT I BELIEVE A REVIEW CANNOT TAKE PLACE WITHOUT PUBLIC DEBATE AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION. IT IS CERTAINLY IMPORTANT FOR OUR GOVERNMENT TO HEAR THE VIEWS OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY AND THE LARGE BUSINESS USERS OF THEIR SERVICES, AS WELL AS THOSE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS. BUT IT IS EQUALY IMPORTANT -- IF NOT MORE IMPORTANT -- FOR US TO HEAR THE VIEWS OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

RESIDENTIAL SUBSCRIBERS MAY NOT BE OPERATING INTEGRATED VOICE AND DATA TRANSMISSION NETWORKS -- THEY MAY NOT EVEN HAVE HOME COMPUTERS. BUT THEY DO CALL THEIR CHILDREN, AND THEIR GRANDCHILDREN. THEY CALL THEIR SISTERS IN ALBERTA, OR THEIR BROTHERS IN QUEBEC, OR THEIR PARENTS IN NEWFOUNDLAND. THEY CALL THE MEMBERS OF THEIR VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION -- OR THEIR GOVERNMENT -- OR THEIR ELDERLY NEIGHBOURS DOWN THE STREET.

AS WE LOOK INTO THE 1990'S, THEREFORE, AND EVEN INTO THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY -- AS WE DEAL WITH SATELLITES, AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY, AND INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION -- WE MUST REMEMBER THAT OUR TASK IS, FIRST AND FOREMOST, TO ENSURE THAT CANADIANS CAN STILL COMMUNICATE WITH EACH OTHER, WHENEVER AND WHEREVER THE DESIRE AND THE NEED ARISES.

THESE REASONS UNDERLY THE FOUR PRINCIPLES WHICH WILL GUIDE US THROUGH A REVIEW OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY.

4.1 UNIVERSAL ACCESS

FIRST AND FOREMOST, WE MUST DEVELOP A POLICY WHICH PRESERVES UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM AT AFFORDABLE PRICES. CANADIAN TELEPHONE SERVICE TO INDIVIDUALS AND HOUSEHOLDS IS AMONG THE VERY BEST IN THE WORLD. NO POLICY, NO MATTER WHAT ITS INDUSTRIAL OR ECONOMIC BENEFITS, CAN BE CONSIDERED ACCEPTABLE IF IT LOWERS THE CURRENT LEVEL OF SERVICE, WHICH IS SO ESSENTIAL TO SO MANY CANADIAN CITIZENS. SIMILARLY, NO POLICY CAN BE CONSIDERED ACCEPTABLE IF IT MEANS THAT THIS ESSENTIAL SERVICE WILL NOT CONTINUE TO BE UNIVERSALLY AFFORDABLE.

4.2 TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS TO BENEFIT ALL CANADIANS

OUR SECOND PRINCIPLE WILL BE TO ENSURE THAT OUR TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR REMAINS AT THE FOREFRONT OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS AND BENEFITS ALL CANADIANS. OUR INDUSTRY IS, IN MANY RESPECTS, A WORLD LEADER, AND A LEGITIMATE SOURCE OF PRIDE FOR ALL CANADIANS. WE MUST NOT ALLOW THIS TO ERODE IN THE FACE OF TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES. WE MUST MEET THE CHALLENGES OF TECHNOLOGY, AND WE MUST DO SO IN A WAY WHICH DOES NOT MERELY CONCENTRATE THE BENEFITS IN THE HANDS OF A FEW. PROGRESS IN OUR TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR CAN, AND WILL, BE OF BENEFIT TO ALL OF CANADA.

4.3 MAINTAIN INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS

THIRD, WE WILL BE GUIDED BY A PRINCIPLE OF MAINTAINING OUR INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS -- NOT JUST THE COMPETITIVENESS OF OUR TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTOR, BUT ALSO, THROUGH IT, THE COMPETITIVENESS OF CANADIAN INDUSTRY IN GENERAL. TELECOMMUNICATIONS IS AN INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF OUR ECONOMY. IN KEEPING WITH OUR POLICIES IN OTHER AREAS, THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY OF THIS GOVERNMENT WILL MAINTAIN AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE, AND WILL CONSIDER CANADA'S POSITION IN THE GLOBAL MARKETPLACE.

4.4 UNIQUELY CANADIAN APPROACH

AND, FINALLY, OUR FOURTH PRINCIPLE WILL BE THAT, AS IN SO MANY AREAS, CANADIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS PRESENTS UNIQUELY CANADIAN CHALLENGES, AND THEREFORE WE MUST FIND UNIQUELY CANADIAN ANSWERS. OUR CLIMATE, OUR GEOGRAPHY, OUR DISPERSED POPULATION, AND INDEED OUR FEDERAL SYSTEM, WITH ITS DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES -- ALL THESE HAVE TO BE ADDRESSED. WE MAY BENEFIT FROM EXAMINING THE EXPERIENCES OF OTHER COUNTRIES, BUT THAT IS ALL. OUR CANADIAN PROBLEMS DEMAND CANADIAN SOLUTIONS.

THESE FOUR PRINCIPLES -- UNIVERSAL ACCESS, ENSURING THAT WE PROGRESS WITH TECHNOLOGY TO THE BENEFIT OF ALL CANADIANS, MAINTAINING OUR INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS AND FINDING A CANADIAN SOLUTION -- THESE FOUR PRINCIPLES WILL GUIDE US THROUGH THE MONTHS AHEAD AS WE DISCUSS TOGETHER, AS CANADIANS, THE FUTURE OF OUR TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS.

5. PROCESS OF REVIEW

5.1 GENERAL APPROACH

I INTEND TO ENSURE, THROUGHOUT THE PROCESS OF FORMULATING A POLICY IN THIS CRITICAL AREA, THAT I AND MY OFFICIALS ENGAGE IN EXTENSIVE CONSULTATION WITH THOSE CANADIANS WHO ARE CONCERNED WITH THIS ISSUE. TELECOMMUNICATIONS IS FAR TOO IMPORTANT TO BE DEALT WITH NARROWLY -- WE MUST BROADEN THE DEBATE.

5.2 ANNOUNCEMENT OF FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

IN THIS, THE VIEWS OF MY PROVINCIAL COUNTERPARTS WILL BE VERY IMPORTANT. AS I HAVE DESCRIBED FOR YOU TONIGHT, PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN BOTH THE OWNERSHIP AND THE REGULATION OF OUR TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM.

THE PROVINCES WHICH ARE OWNERS OF TELEPHONE COMPANIES HAVE VOICED PARTICULAR CONCERN ABOUT POSSIBLE CHANGES TO THE FEDERAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK.

BECAUSE OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PROVINCIAL ROLE IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS, I HAVE WRITTEN TODAY TO ALL MY PROVINCIAL COUNTERPARTS, INVITING THEM TO A FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN OCTOBER OF THIS YEAR.

I HOPE THAT THIS CONFERENCE CAN BE A PRODUCTIVE FORUM FOR AN HONEST EXCHANGE OF VIEWS AND FOR MOVEMENT TOWARD A CONSENSUS ON THE FUTURE OF OUR SYSTEM.

5.3 OTHER CONSULTATIONS

THERE ARE OTHER GROUPS OF CANADIANS WHOM I WISH TO CONSULT ON THIS MATTER. I WILL, THEREFORE, BE WRITING IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE TO REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOUR UNIONS, CONSUMER ASSOCIATIONS, VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS, AND OTHER BODIES, INVITING THEM TO MEET WITH ME AND PRESENT THEIR VIEWS.

6. CONCLUSION

THERE ARE MANY, BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY, WHO WOULD LIKE OUR GOVERNMENT TO IMPLEMENT A TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY VERY QUICKLY.

I RECOGNIZE THAT THEIR BUSINESS CONCERNS ARE IMPORTANT, AND I RECOGNIZE THAT CERTAIN OF THE ISSUES THEY RAISE HAVE A DEGREE OF URGENCY.

HOWEVER, WE ARE TALKING ABOUT AN EXCELLENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM, WHICH HAS TAKEN A HUNDRED YEARS TO BUILD. I CANNOT AND SHOULD NOT ALLOW IT TO BE CHANGED OVERNIGHT, TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE CANADIAN PUBLIC.

I AM ALSO NOT PREPARED TO EVADE MY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ISSUES OF SUCH IMPORTANCE. THIS GOVERNMENT WAS NOT ELECTED FOR THAT.

THIS GOVERNMENT WAS ELECTED BY VOTERS WHO DEMANDED A CHANGE -- NOT JUST IN WHAT GOVERNMENT DOES, BUT IN HOW GOVERNMENT DOES IT.

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA MADE IT CLEAR TO US THAT THEY WERE TIRED OF GOVERNMENTS WHICH REFUSED TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PROBLEMS THEY HAD CREATED, OR FOR THE FAILURE OF POLICIES THEY HAD IMPLEMENTED.

CANADIANS ALSO TOLD US THAT THEY WERE TIRED OF POLICY MADE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS, WITHOUT CONSULTATION AND WITHOUT CONSIDERATION OF THE EFFECTS THOSE POLICIES WOULD HAVE ON THE LIVES OF OUR PEOPLE.

I ASSURE YOU THAT WE HAVE HEARD THIS MESSAGE AND WE ARE ACTING ON IT.

FOR EXAMPLE, AT THIS MOMENT THE CRTC, IS DEALING WITH AN APPLICATION BY CNCP TELECOMMUNICATIONS TO ALLOW COMPETITION IN THE PROVISION OF LONG-DISTANCE SERVICE.

MUCH USEFUL INFORMATION WAS PRESENTED DURING THE CRTC'S HEARING ON THIS APPLICATION. I AM CERTAIN THAT THE DECISION, WHICH IS EXPECTED SOMETIME THIS SUMMER, WILL BE CAREFULLY THOUGHT OUT, AND WILL REFLECT THE CRTC'S INTERPRETATION OF THE CURRENT LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK.

I MUST REMIND YOU, HOWEVER, THAT FINAL AUTHORITY OVER IMPORTANT POLICY ISSUES RESTS WITH THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

I BELIEVE THAT THIS AUTHORITY MANDATES ME, AND MY CABINET COLLEAGUES, TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPORTANT CRTC DECISIONS. I ASSURE YOU, THEREFORE, THAT CABINET WILL EXAMINE THIS DECISION CAREFULLY, AND WILL DO SO NOT IN ISOLATION, BUT RATHER IN THE CONTEXT OF OUR CONSULTATIONS ON ALL THE ISSUES WHICH I HAVE DISCUSSED WITH YOU TONIGHT.

CANADA IS WELL SERVED BY ITS TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM. IT IS A VITAL COMPONENT OF OUR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FABRIC. YES, THERE ARE CHALLENGES -- YES, THERE ARE ISSUES TO ADDRESS. BUT WE MUST NOT REACT TO THEM SO SWIFTLY THAT, IN DOING SO, WE CREATE OTHER PROBLEMS TO SOLVE.

AS JOHN NAISBITT WROTE LAST YEAR IN MEGATRENDS, "FROM A NARROW EITHER/OR SOCIETY WITH A LIMITED RANGE OF PERSONAL CHOICES, WE ARE EXPLODING INTO A FREE-WHEELING, MULTIPLE OPTION SOCIETY." TELECOMMUNICATIONS DOES NOT PRESENT A SERIES OF EITHER OR CHOICES -- IT PRESENTS MULTIPLE OPTIONS, BOTH TO POLICY MAKERS AND TO USERS OF THE SYSTEM -- OPTIONS THAT SHOULD BE SERIOUSLY EXAMINED.

OUR TASK, AS CONCERNED CANADIANS, IS TO ENSURE THAT THE SYSTEM REMAINS HEALTHY, CONTINUES TO GROW, AND PRESENTS US WITH EVEN MORE OPTIONS IN THE COMING DECADES THAN WE CAN CURRENTLY IMAGINE -- AND THAT IT DOES SO WHILE PROVIDING JOBS FOR CANADIANS, AND WORLD-CLASS SERVICES FOR CANADIAN BUSINESSES, AND A FULL CONTRIBUTION TO AN INTERNATIONALLY-COMPETITIVE ECONOMY.

AND, MOST IMPORTANTLY, OUR TASK IS TO ENSURE THAT WE CONTINUE TO HAVE A TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM THAT SPANS THE FARDEST REACHES OF OUR COUNTRY -- THAT IS UNIVERSALLY ACCESSIBLE, AT AFFORDABLE RATES, TO ALL THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

THIS IS OUR TASK. WORKING TOGETHER, WE CAN SUCCEED.

COMMUNICATIONS

NEWS RELEASE / COMMUNIQUÉ



FEBRUARY 25, 1993

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Beatty announces the CWARC and the CRC Boards of Directors

OTTAWA - Canada's Communications Minister, Perrin Beatty, today announced the membership of the Boards of Directors of two Communications Canada laboratories, the Canadian Workplace Automation Research Centre (CWARC), chaired by Mr. Pierre Lortie, and the Communications Research Centre (CRC), chaired by Mr. William Dunbar.

To consolidate the national presence of CWARC and CRC, members of the new Boards are from across Canada, and represent the private, university and public sectors.

CWARC's mandate since its inception in 1985 has been to implement applied research in information technologies with a view to increasing Canadian economic competitiveness. It must, in fact, promote the dynamic utilization of information technologies in all areas of human activity, specifically in social and cultural organizations. CWARC is located in Laval, near Montreal.

CRC, located at Shirleys Bay, near Ottawa, carries out research and development in communications technologies associated with radio and satellite communications, microelectronic and optical devices and components, and broadcast and video technologies. It is one of the largest research centres of this type in Canada. CRC's collaborative work with industry and government organizations is carried out in support of the mandates of Communications Canada and other federal departments. CRC also plays an active role in formulating and implementing telecommunications and broadcasting policies, regulations and standards.

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On April 1, 1992, CRC was formally established as a research institute, based generally on the recommendations of the National Advisory Board on Science and Technology (NABST) committee, headed by Pierre Lortie. The NABST committee's report considered how best to organize the government's intramural R&D activities to produce work of the highest quality and relevance in an environment of limited resources and shrinking time frames. The report recommended that strong, visionary boards of directors be appointed to new research institutes such as CRC to ensure scientific and technological activities promote the highest standards of excellence, responsiveness and productivity.

"The mandates given to the CWARC and CRC Boards are that of ensuring new research to support the Government of Canada's objective to revitalize the economy," said Mr. Beatty. "I anticipate that the contributions of the Board members will provide the Department with valuable guidance on strategies for both these government facilities, which will allow them to remain at the forefront of communications research while developing greater responsiveness to the needs of the private sector".

"Bringing the two laboratories under the direction of a single Assistant Deputy Minister, Mr. Jacques Lyrette, will forge greater synergy between communications R&D and applications development activities," said Beatty.

"I anticipate that the contributions of the members of the two boards will stimulate more collaborative work with industry while utilizing with greater efficiency the government's human and financial resources, and facilitate the transfer of technology and know-how to the private sector," remarked Beatty.

A list of the CWARC and CRC Boards of Directors is attached.

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Information Services
Ottawa, Ontario
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CANADIAN WORKPLACE AUTOMATION RESEARCH CENTRE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS OF CANADA

BOARD OF DIRECTORS - LIST OF MEMBERS

CHAIR :

Mr. Pierre Lortie
President and Chief Executive Officer
Bombardier Capital Group
Montréal, Quebec

MEMBERS

Mr. Marc Rochon
Deputy Minister
Communications Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

Mr. Jacques Lyrette
Assistant Deputy Minister
Communications Canada and
President, CRC
Ottawa, Ontario

Mr. Mario Poirier
Director General
CWARC
Laval, Quebec

Mr. André Boutin
President
Société pour la promotion de la
science et de la technologie
Saint-Lambert, Quebec

Mr. David Burden
Director
Planning and Business Process Redesign
Air Canada
Saint-Laurent, Quebec

Mr. Byron Cavadias
Senior Vice-President
Aerospace and Electronic Group
CAE Industry Ltd.
Saint-Laurent, Quebec

Mr. Yves Chabot
President
Services Conseils Chabot
Quebec City, Quebec

Mr. George Doherty
President
E³ Inc. (Electronic Enhanced Education)
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Mr. Pierre Ducros
President and Chief Executive Officer
DMR Group Inc.
Montreal, Quebec

Mr. Robert Gabor, Q.C.
Past-President
Canadian Transport Lawyers' Assoc.
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Mr. Ken Hepburn
Visiting Assistant Deputy Minister
Public Service Commission
Ottawa, Ontario

Dr. Geraldine Kenney-Wallace
President
McMaster University
Hamilton, Ontario

Dr. Pauline Landry
Executive Secretary
Canadian Religious Conference
Ottawa, Ontario

Ms. Paule Leduc
Director
The Canada Council
Ottawa, Ontario

Mr. Andrew Macdonald
Comptroller General of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

Dr. Arthur W. May
President
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland

Ms. Lucille Pacey
Vice-President, Technology and
Educational Television
Open Learning Agency
Burnaby, British Columbia

Mr. Mike Stapenhurst
President
Rockwood Informatics Corp.
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Captain Norman C. Stark
President and Chief Executive Officer
Vancouver Port Corporation
Vancouver, British Columbia

COMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH CENTRE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS OF CANADA
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CHAIR :

Mr. William Dunbar
President
Northwestel Inc.
Whitehorse, Yukon

MEMBERS

Mr. Marc Rochon
Deputy Minister
Communications Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

Dr. Gilles Y. Delisle
Director
INRS Telecommunications
Île des Soeurs, Quebec

Mr. Jacques Lyrette
Assistant Deputy Minister
Communications Canada and
President, CRC
Ottawa, Ontario

Mr. Roland Doré
President
Canadian Space Agency
Montreal, Quebec

Dr. Morrel Bachynski
President
MPB Technologies Inc.
Dorval, Quebec

Mr. William Fitzgerald
President and Group Executive
Spar Aerospace Ltd.
Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec

Mr. Larry Boisvert
President and CEO
Telesat Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

Dr. Martin Fournier
President and Chief Operating Officer
Teleglobe International Inc.
Montreal, Quebec

Mrs. Jocelyne Côté-O'Hara
President and CEO
Stentor Telecom Policy Inc.
Ottawa, Ontario

Dr. Janet Halliwell
Chair
Nova Scotia Council on Higher Education
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Mr. Nick Hamilton-Piercy
Vice-President
Rogers Cablesystems Limited
Don Mills, Ontario

Dr. Robert E. Olley
Professor of Economics
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Mr. Ken Peebles
Chief, Research and Development
Department of National Defence
Ottawa, Ontario

Dr. Pierre Perron
President
National Research Council Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

Mr. Glenn Rainbird
President
TRLabs
Edmonton, Alberta

Mr. Derrick Rowe
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Ultimateast Data Communications Limited
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Mr. Merrill Shulman
President
Integrated Messaging Inc.
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President
Bell Northern Research Ltd.
Ottawa, Ontario

Ms. Sheelagh Whittaker
President and Chief Executive Officer
CANCOM
Mississauga, Ontario

Dr. Alan Winter
President
MPR Teltech Ltd.
Burnaby, British Columbia

COMMUNICATIONS

NEWS RELEASE COMMUNIQUÉ

MARCH 20, 1992

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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Dr. Paule Leduc to head the Canada Council

OTTAWA -- Canada's Communications Minister, Perrin Beatty, announced today the appointments of Dr. Paule Leduc as Director of the Canada Council effective July 1, 1992, and Brian Anthony as Associate Director of the Canada Council effective immediately. In addition, Mr. Beatty announced that the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, to be combined with the Canada Council, will receive a significant increase in funding over the next four years.

Dr. Leduc will also carry on as President of SSHRC until the two organizations are formally merged through legislative amendments scheduled to be introduced before summer. She is succeeding Joyce Zemans, who is leaving the Council on June 30.

"I would like to thank Ms. Zemans for already having agreed to extend her term for six months, and for continuing to provide vision and leadership that has been widely recognized throughout the artistic community," Mr. Beatty said.

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Mr. Beatty said he was pleased to confirm that Allan Gotlieb, current Chairman of the Canada Council, will serve in the same capacity in the new organization.

Mr. Beatty said he and his colleague, the Minister for Science, William Winegard, were also pleased to announce that SSHRC, along with the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council and the Medical Research Council will receive an annual increase of four per cent to their budgets each year for the next four years. SSHRC will therefore receive an additional \$40 million for university research and training over the period 1992-93 to 1995-96.

In the February 25 Budget, the government announced its decision to merge the Canada Council and SSHRC and to add to them the international cultural and academic relations programs of the Department of External Affairs and International Trade.

"The merger of the SSHRC and the Canada Council is an exciting opportunity to sustain the successes of the past and go on to greater strength with a uniquely Canadian model serving Canada's arts, social sciences and humanities endeavours at home and abroad," Mr. Beatty said.

The Minister confirmed that the new granting council will maintain traditional arm's length from the government. He emphasized that the programs of all three organizations to be combined will carry on, sustaining present levels of service and support to the arts and academic communities.

A steering committee co-chaired by Dr. Leduc and Ms. Zemans is planning the merger which will respect the integrity of the existing programs,

maintain present practices of peer review, and support international program objectives with appropriate regard to Canada's international relations.

The steering committee will plan human resource, financial and administrative arrangements, and its work will be taken into account in continuing review of resource levels needed to sustain and fulfil the mandates of the new council.

Biographical notes on Dr. Leduc and Mr. Anthony are attached.

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NR-92-5255E

PAULE LEDUC

Currently President of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC), Paule Leduc has held a number of administrative positions in both the university and public sectors. Dr. Leduc is a former Deputy Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Quebec government and has also served the province in the capacity of Deputy Minister for International Affairs, Associate Secretary General for Social Development, and Associate Secretary general for Scientific and Cultural Development. In addition, she has been the President of the Council of Universities of Quebec.

In her career at the Université du Québec à Montréal, Dr. Leduc, after having been professor and Chair at the Department of Literature, successively held the posts of Vice-President, Academic Affairs, Vice-President, Finance and Administration, and Executive Vice-President.

Dr. Leduc holds Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Pedagogy degrees from the Université de Sherbrooke, a master's degree in literature from the Université de Montréal, and a Doctorate in literature from the Université de Paris. Honourary doctorates of letters have been conferred on Dr. Leduc by the University of Ottawa and Saint Mary's University in Halifax, and an honourary doctorate of Laws by Queen's University in Kingston.

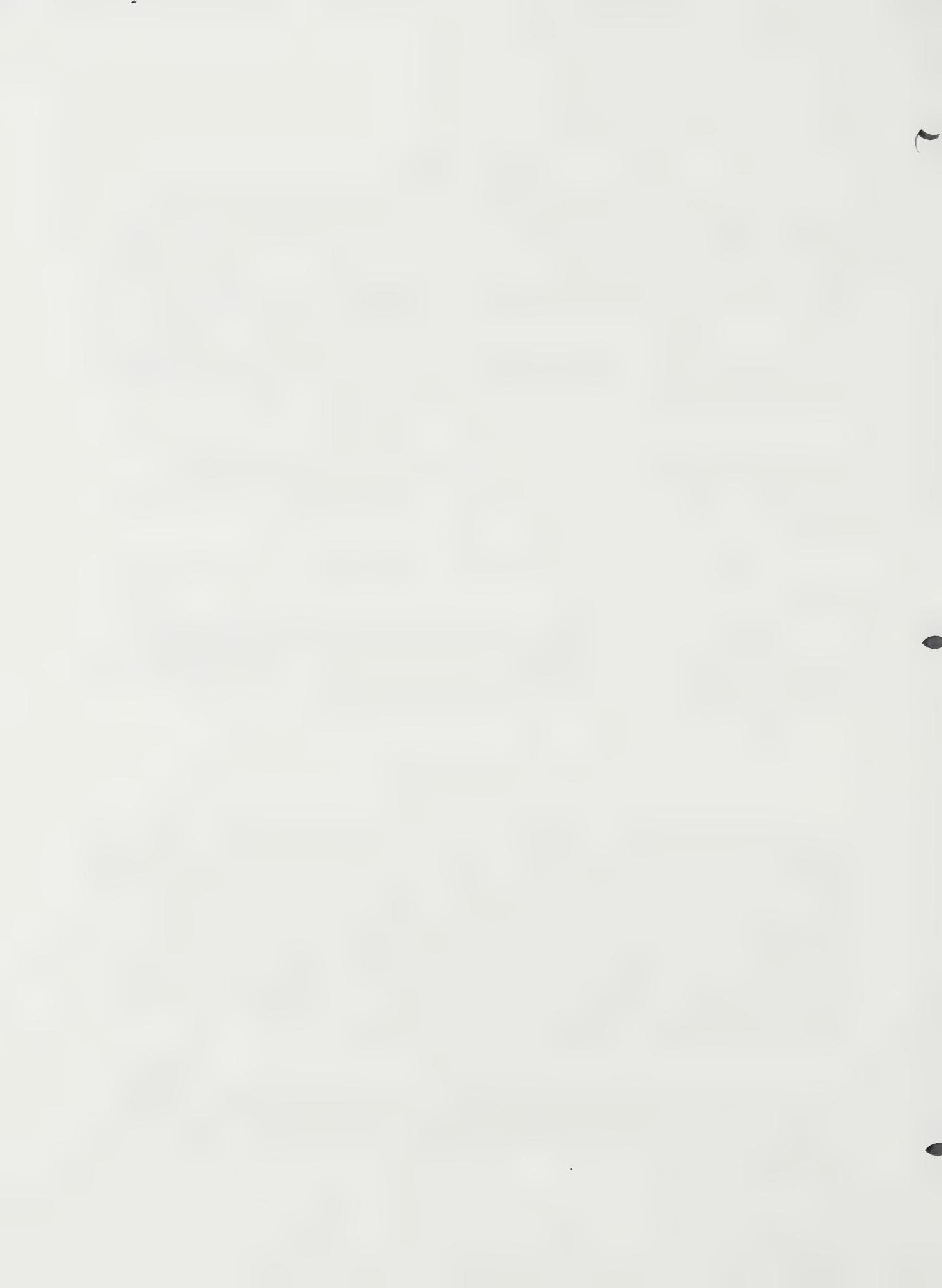
Dr. Leduc has published widely on topics related to French literature, as well as higher education and university research.

Additionally, Dr. Leduc has served as jury member for various literary prizes and a jury president for the Governor General's Literary Prize. In addition, she served as an adjudication committee member for the Humanities and Social Sciences Division of the Canada Council. She has also been a contributor to programs aired on Radio-Canada in Montreal.

BRIAN PAUL ANTHONY

Currently a consultant specializing in the cultural field, Brian Anthony recently served as Chief of Staff to the federal Minister of Communications from April 1989 to February 1990. Prior to accepting that assignment, he was the Executive Director of the Confederation Centre of the Arts, from 1986 to 1989. For three years, from 1983 to 1986, he had been the National Director of the Canadian Conference of the Arts, and had also served as its Director of Information from 1980 to 1983. Brian Anthony held previous positions in the Arts and Culture Branch of the Department of Communications, as a policy advisor and, before that, when the branch was housed in the Department of the Secretary of State, as Executive Assistant to the Assistant Under Secretary of State (Arts and Culture) and Ministerial Liaison Officer (Arts and Culture). Before joining the Arts and Culture Branch in 1977, he had served at the National Arts Centre, first as a Press Officer and later as the Secretary of the Corporation and Special Assistant to the Director General.

Brian Anthony has been a member of a number of advisory bodies, such as the National Statistics Council, the National Advisory Committee on Culture Statistics, the National Innovations Advisory Committee, the Advisory Committee on Employment and Training Opportunities in the Cultural Sector, and the Sectoral Advisory Group on International Trade (SAGIT) on the arts and cultural industries.



COMMUNICATIONS

NEWS RELEASE COMMUNIQUÉ



LE 20 MARS 1992

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

M^{me} Paule Leduc dirigera le Conseil des arts du Canada

OTTAWA -- Le ministre des Communications du Canada, M. Perrin Beatty, a annoncé aujourd'hui la nomination de M^{me} Paule Leduc au poste de directrice du Conseil des Arts du Canada à compter du 1^{er} juillet 1992. Il a également nommé M. Brian Anthony au poste de directeur associé du Conseil. Sa nomination entre en vigueur immédiatement. M. Beatty a en outre annoncé que le budget du Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines (CRSH), lequel sera fusionné au Conseil des Arts du Canada, sera augmenté considérablement au cours des quatre prochaines années.

M^{me} Leduc restera à la tête du CRSH jusqu'à ce que des modifications législatives, qui doivent être présentées au Parlement avant l'été, consacrent la fusion des deux organismes.

«Je remercie M^{me} Zemans d'avoir accepté que son mandat soit prolongé de six mois, a déclaré M. Beatty. Son leadership et son apport inestimable aux travaux du Conseil des arts sont reconnus par tous les membres de la communauté artistique.»

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M. Beatty s'est également dit réjoui de confirmer que l'actuel président du Conseil des Arts, M. Allan Gotlieb, exercera les mêmes fonctions au sein du nouvel organisme.

M. Beatty a ajouté que son collègue, le ministre des Sciences, M. William Winegard, et lui-même étaient heureux d'annoncer que le CRSH, le Conseil de recherches en sciences naturelles et en génie du Canada et le Conseil de recherches médicales du Canada, verront leur budget augmenter annuellement de 4 p. 100 durant les quatre prochaines années. Le CRSH recevra donc 40 millions \$ additionnels pour la formation et la recherche universitaires, répartis sur les exercices de 1992-1993 à 1995-1996.

Dans le budget du 25 février, le gouvernement a annoncé sa décision de fusionner le Conseil des arts du Canada et le CRSH, et de leur adjoindre les programmes de relations internationales en matière d'éducation et de culture du ministère des Affaires extérieures et du Commerce extérieur.

«La fusion du CRSH et du Conseil des Arts nous fournit une belle occasion de préserver et de mettre à profit les réussites du passé et de créer un modèle canadien unique qui appuiera les efforts déployés, tant au pays qu'à l'étranger, dans les domaines de la culture et des sciences humaines, a déclaré M. Beatty.

Le Ministre a confirmé par ailleurs que le nouveau conseil subventionnaire conservera son indépendance traditionnelle par rapport au gouvernement. Il a également souligné que les programmes des trois organismes seraient maintenus après la fusion, afin de continuer d'offrir des services de qualité et d'appuyer les milieux artistique et de l'enseignement.

Un comité directeur, coprésidé par M^{mes} Leduc et Zemans, prépare en ce moment la fusion, laquelle respectera l'intégrité des programmes existants, maintiendra les pratiques d'examen par les pairs et soutiendra les objectifs des programmes internationaux, en tenant compte des relations internationales du Canada.

Le comité directeur s'occupera des dispositions relatives aux ressources humaines, aux finances et à l'administration. On tiendra compte des résultats de son travail pour l'examen continu des ressources nécessaires au maintien et à l'exécution des mandats du nouveau conseil.

(Notices biographiques de M^{me} Leduc et de M. Anthony ci-jointes)

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PAULE LEDUC

Actuellement présidente du Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines (CRSH), M^{me} Leduc a cumulé divers postes à caractère administratif, tant dans le milieu universitaire que dans le secteur public. M^{me} Leduc a été sous-ministre aux Affaires culturelles du Québec, elle a aussi été sous-ministre des Affaires internationales, Secrétaire-générale adjointe au développement social, Secrétaire-générale adjointe au développement scientifique et culturel, toujours pour le compte du gouvernement du Québec. Elle a également été Présidente du Conseil des universités du Québec.

M^{me} Leduc a fait carrière à l'Université du Québec à Montréal où, après avoir été professeur au département d'études littéraires et directeur de ce département, elle a cumulé successivement les fonctions de Vice-recteur, enseignement et recherche, Vice-recteur, administration et finances et Vice-recteur exécutif.

Elle détient un baccalauréat ès arts et un baccalauréat en pédagogie de l'Université de Sherbrooke, une maîtrise en littérature de l'Université de Montréal et un doctorat en littérature de l'Université de Paris. Trois universités lui dont décerné un doctorat honoris causa : St. Mary's (Halifax), l'Université d'Ottawa, et Queen's (Kingston).

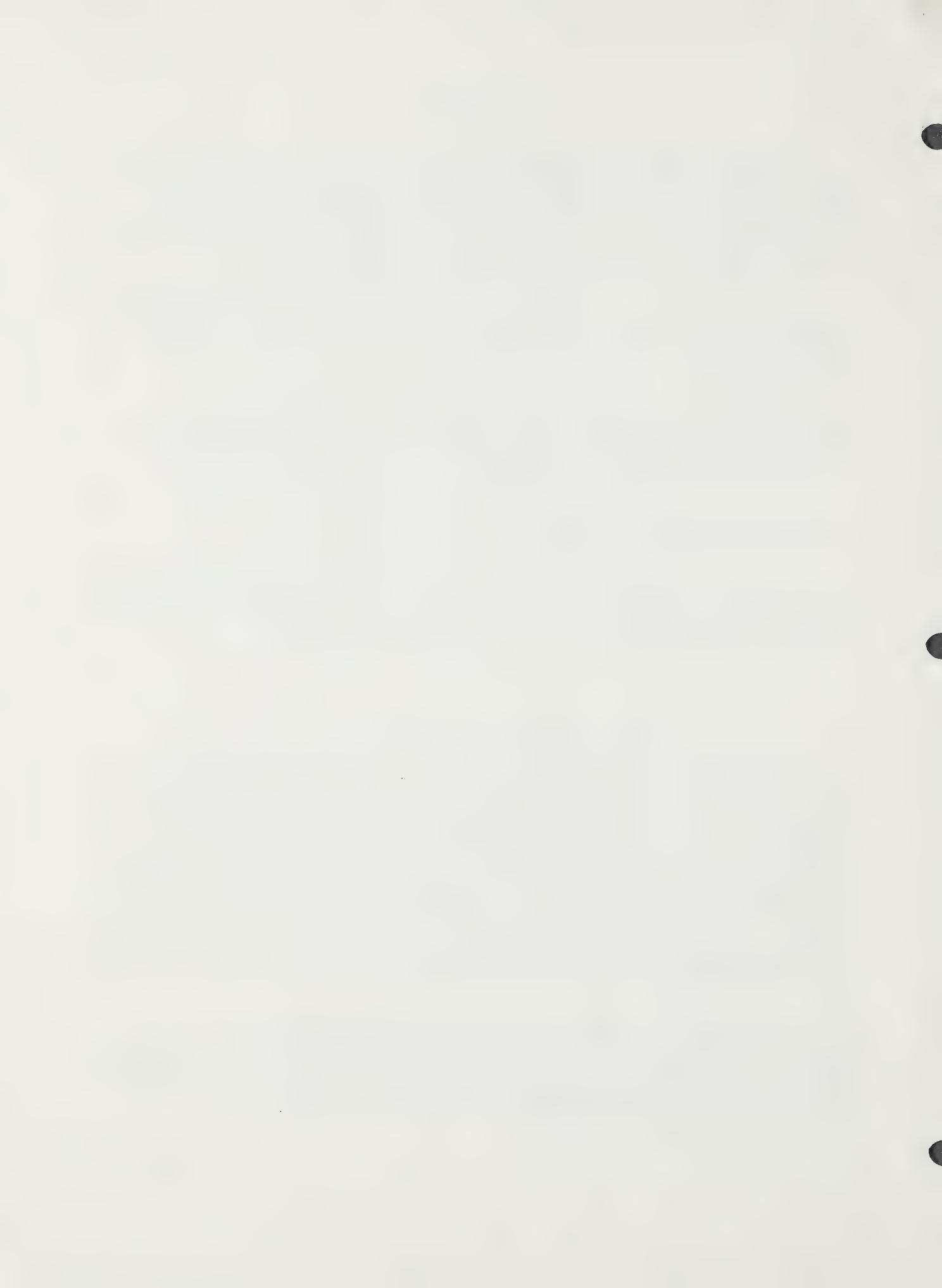
M^{me} Leduc est l'auteur de maints articles traitant de littérature française, ainsi que d'enseignement supérieur et de recherche universitaire.

M^{me} Leduc a également été membre du jury de divers prix littéraires et elle a été Président du jury du Prix littéraire du gouverneur général. De plus, elle a siégé en tant que membre des comités de sélection de la Division des Sciences humaines du Conseil des Arts du Canada. Elle a en outre collaboré à des émissions diffusées sur les ondes de Radio-Canada, à Montréal.

BRIAN PAUL ANTHONY

Consultant dans le secteur culturel, Brian Anthony a exercé récemment la fonction de chef de cabinet du ministre fédéral des Communications, d'avril 1989 à février 1990. Avant d'accepter cette charge, il a été directeur administratif du Centre des arts de la Confédération, de 1986 à 1989. Pendant trois ans, soit de 1983 à 1986, il a été directeur national de la Conférence canadienne des arts, où il a exercé la fonction de directeur de l'information de 1980 à 1983. Brian Anthony a déjà occupé divers postes à la Direction générale des arts et de la culture du ministère des Communications, dont celui de conseiller de direction et, à l'époque où cette direction relevait du Secrétariat d'État, celui de chef de cabinet du sous-secrétaire d'État adjoint (Arts et culture) et d'agent de liaison ministériel (Arts et culture). Avant son arrivée à la Direction des arts et de la culture en 1977, il a travaillé au Centre national des Arts, d'abord comme attaché de presse, puis comme secrétaire de la Corporation et adjoint spécial du directeur général.

Brian Anthony a fait partie d'un certain nombre d'organismes consultatifs, dont le Conseil national de la statistique, le Comité consultatif national sur la statistique culturelle, le Comité national consultatif sur les innovations, le Comité consultatif national des possibilités d'emploi et de formation dans le secteur culturel et le Groupe de consultation sectorielle sur le commerce extérieur dans le domaine des arts et des industries culturelles.



COMMUNICATIONS

NEWS RELEASE COMMUNIQUÉ

JANUARY 15, 1992

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Government to print publications on permanent paper

OTTAWA -- Canada's Communications Minister Perrin Beatty today announced the government's decision to print the publications it expects to be retained for information or historical purposes on alkaline-based permanent paper, rather than continuing to use acid paper. The National Library of Canada will work with the departments and agencies to determine a schedule for implementation of this initiative.

Publications printed on acidic papers are generally not expected to be useable for more than forty years. Permanent paper, on the other hand, should last at least 400 years. In addition, permanent alkaline paper can be recycled more often than acid paper and still maintain a longer lifespan.

"This decision reflects a world-wide movement to protect printed heritage which is currently in danger of disappearing," said the Minister. "This initiative demonstrates the government's commitment to safeguarding our collective memory and will enable librarians and archivists to continue to meet the needs of future generations of Canadians."

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Paper produced by the alkaline process requires less paper fibre. This is a clear advantage from an environmental point of view. In addition, publishing on permanent paper avoids the high cost of conserving, deacidifying or replacing acidic items.

Since October 1990, Parliament of Canada documents have been printed on alkaline paper. Statistics Canada also uses this paper, and popular publishing houses and academic presses, among them Carswells, Viking Penguin, McClelland and Stewart, University of Toronto Press and Key Porter, have converted to use of alkaline paper already. All publications of the National Library of Canada have been printed on permanent paper since 1988.

- 30 -

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NR-92-5204E

COMMUNICATIONS

NEWS RELEASE COMMUNIQUÉ

LE 15 JANVIER 1992

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

Le gouvernement imprimera ses publications sur du papier stable

OTTAWA -- Le ministre des Communications du Canada, M. Perrin Beatty, a annoncé aujourd'hui la décision du gouvernement d'imprimer les publications qu'il a l'intention de conserver comme renseignement ou matière historique sur du papier stable alcalin, plutôt que de continuer à utiliser du papier acide. La Bibliothèque nationale du Canada travaillera de concert avec les ministères et les agences afin d'établir un calendrier pour la mise en œuvre de cette initiative.

En général, la durée de vie des publications imprimées sur du papier acide est d'environ 40 ans. On estime par contre à un minimum de 400 ans la longévité du papier stable. De plus, le papier stable alcalin peut être recyclé plus souvent que le papier acide, tout en conservant une plus longue durée de vie.

«Cette importante décision reflète un mouvement universel en faveur de la protection du patrimoine publié, actuellement menacé de disparaître à court terme, a déclaré le Ministre. Cette initiative, qui témoigne de l'engagement du gouvernement à sauvegarder notre mémoire collective, permettra aux bibliothécaires et aux archivistes de continuer à répondre aux demandes des générations futures de Canadiens.»

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La production de papier, au moyen du procédé alcalin, requiert moins de fibres, ce qui constitue un net avantage sur le plan environnemental. De plus, en publiant sur du papier stable, on évite les coûts élevés qu'entraînent la restauration, la désacidification ou le remplacement de documents imprimés sur du papier acide.

Depuis le mois d'octobre 1990, tous les documents du Parlement canadien sont imprimés sur du papier alcalin. Statistique Canada utilise également ce papier et un grand nombre de maisons d'édition générale et de presses universitaires se sont déjà converties à l'utilisation du papier alcalin, dont *Carswells, Viking Penguin, McClelland and Stewart, University of Toronto Press et Key Porter*. Enfin, toutes les publications de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada sont imprimées sur du papier stable depuis 1988.

- 30 -

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COMMUNICATIONS

NEWS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ



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FEBRUARY 6, 1991

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

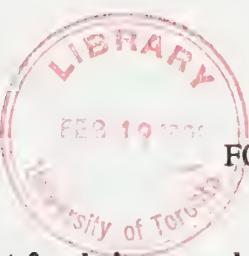
Government funds improved systems for National Library of Canada

OTTAWA -- Canada's Communications Minister Marcel Masse today announced that the Government of Canada will provide \$13,290,000 over the next five years to upgrade computer systems at the National Library of Canada, enabling it to track its collection, coordinate and communicate more effectively with user libraries and adapt more quickly to changing technology.

Improvements to the computer system will enable the Library to respond more efficiently to demands from more than 540 Canadian and foreign institutions, through this decade and beyond. New institutional users are added to the system at a rate of some 70 per year.

The new system will keep track of some 12 million items in the Library's collection, following them through the stages of cataloguing, preserving, lending and storage. As collections increase, some half-million records are added annually to the system.

A key result of the improvements will be a capacity for libraries which may have different computer hardware and software to communicate with the National Library.



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The new technology will permit the National Library to play a more important coordinating role in the sharing of information among libraries throughout Canada. Already, it produces more than 100 published products annually, both in print and in microfiche.

- 30 -

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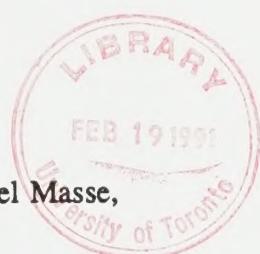
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LE 6 FÉVRIER 1991

POUR DIFFUSION IMMÉDIATE

**Le gouvernement finance un système amélioré
pour la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada**

OTTAWA -- Le ministre des Communications du Canada, M. Marcel Masse, a annoncé aujourd'hui l'octroi, par le gouvernement du Canada, de 13 290 000 \$, échelonné sur les cinq prochaines années, pour améliorer le système informatisé de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada. Le nouveau système permettra de repérer des ouvrages et d'assurer une coordination et une communication plus efficaces avec les bibliothèques utilisatrices des services de la Bibliothèque nationale et de s'adapter plus rapidement aux nouvelles technologies.

L'amélioration du système informatisé aidera la Bibliothèque à répondre plus efficacement, pendant au moins dix ans, aux demandes qui proviennent de plus de 540 établissements canadiens et étrangers. Environ 70 nouveaux noms viennent s'ajouter à cette liste chaque année.

Le nouveau système suivra le cheminement d'environ 12 millions d'ouvrages de la collection de la Bibliothèque à travers les étapes de catalogage, de conservation, de prêt et d'entreposage. La collection s'enrichit constamment par l'ajout d'environ un demi-million de fiches chaque année.

L'une des principales améliorations consiste en ceci : que les bibliothèques pourront communiquer avec la Bibliothèque nationale même si elles utilisent des logiciels différents.

Grâce à cette nouvelle technologie, la Bibliothèque nationale pourra jouer un rôle de coordination plus important dans le partage de l'information entre les bibliothèques du Canada. La Bibliothèque produit déjà plus de 100 publications chaque année, sous forme d'imprimés et de microfiches.

- 30 -

Personnes-ressources :

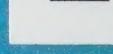
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